# SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Close of the Campaign-Tactics of the Brazilian Commander-Lopez's Strategy-The Capture of Peribebuy-Destruction of the Paraguayan Fleet-Devetion of Lopez's

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 11, 1869. By the City of Brussels, via London, I advised you of the arrival of a telegram announcing the capture of Peribebuy, Lopez's mountain capital. Since then several other telegrams have arrived relating other successes, and it would appear that Lopez, after succeeding in abandoning Ascurra unopposed, com-menced a rapid retreat northward with 8,000 men and sixty cannon, hotly pursued by the Comte d'Eu and his allies. Lopez's forces were beaten in several engagements, and at the last date (the 21st of August) from the pursuing corps he was beyond the Manduvira with not more than 2,000 men and ten guns, and the pursuit was going on; but he was sapposed to have secured ten days' start owing to the various fights having delayed the pursuit.

No despatches have yet reached the government in regard to operations, and all that is yet known is gathered from the telegrams and two or three let-ters written in haste by actors in the warfare. By collating the scanty information received the fol-lowing is more or less a summary of what is supposed by a majority to be the closing phase of the Paragusyan war:—

The plan of the Comte d'Eu was this:—Abandon-

ing the idea of assaulting Ascurra in front, he solved to force the mountains at both flanks of at post simultaneously, and then, secur-g Lopez's line of retreat, confine him Ascurra and attack him by the rear. For this plan of operations the allied armics were divided into two bodies. The Comte d'Eu, with 16,000 Brazilians, 1,000 Argentines and 300 Origap of Valenzuela, about twenty miles to the allied right, and take Peribebuy and Caacupé, Lopez's capital and arsenal. General Mitre, with 3,000 Argentipes, and General Auto, with 5,000 Brazillans, formed the corps which was to move to the left, force the hill road to Altos and occupy the village of Barreiro Grande, through which Lopez would pass if he abandoned Ascurra and Cascupé after Peribebuy was taken. The above was the plan, and the Comte d'Eu wrote to the Emperor that if Lopez remained in Ascurra he would bag him and his

whole army together.
In the night of the 31st of July the Comte d'Eu sent of his First army corps, under General Osorio, to take a position to the right, ready for action on all the dispositions being matured. On the 2d of August he set out himself with the Second army corps, and on the 4th the First corps came to a Paraguayan work thrown up to defend the road leading to the mountain road to Valenzuela, a village on the top. The entrenchment was thrown up about a mile down the road, where it ran for six miles through dense wood, and it was armed two brass four-pounders and defended by about 500 men. As an assault was likely to cause severe loss, the Comte d'Eu established his batteries in front and merely bombarded the work, while a large force of infarity was set to work to cut roads to the rear. This had the desired effect, and as soon as the Paraguayans found that the Brazilians were approaching their rear they abandoned their cannon and fied, and this the passage was secured with a loss of eight or ten

the Brazillans were approaching their rear taey abandoned their cannon and fied, and thus the passage was secured with a loss of eight or ten wounded.

Having thus far succeeded, the Comte d'Eu hurried on the rirst corps to secure the acceed of Valenzuela, and on the 4th the Brazilian advance dislodged the Paraguayans from works they were lastily throwing up for the defence of the road to Valenzuela, which village was eccapied next day without resistance, it not being fortified or defended. Some Brazilian prisoners were found in the village, besides a few of other countries. A sulphur factory was in the neighborhood and it was destroyed by a party detached for the purpose.

The Comte d'Eu's troops contanued by forced marches to proceed to Pertbebuy, and the van was constantly skirmishing with the Paraguayans, who harassed them at every opportunity. However, on the loth of August the Brazilians arrived in bront of Pertbebuy, on it being reconnoitered it was found to be fortified with earthworks and a wide ditch and to be mounted with twelve pieces of cannon, some of them 32-pounders, and to have a garrison of 1,500 to 2,000 men.

The same day a cavalry force was sent to try to occupy Barreiro Grande, where Lope2's mother and eight of them 32-pounders, and to have a garrison of 1,500 to 2,000 men.

The same day a cavalry force was sent to try to occupy Barreiro Grande, where Lope2's mother and eight meets and the time of the difference of the content of the service of the content of the difference of the content of the fair of the loth the Brazilian batteries were planted, and the troops sent off on the loth naving returned next day, preparations were made for the assault early next morning. The troops intended for the storming were drawn up in four columns, one of which was to make a feint on the strongest side, while the others rushed at three points. At daybreak the albed batteries began a heavy bombardiment, and about two hours active with desperation, with even bottles, stones intended for the storming were

The Paraguayans were biserinory armed, with ond gums, innoes, Ac., showing limit Lopez was very deficient in small arms. Many allied prisoners were released.

On the 18th the Comte d'Eu marched out of Peribebuy towards Caacupé, at the same time detaching forces to prevent Lopez escaping to the east or south. But aithough Caacupé as only a day's march distant, the roads were in such a state that it was necessary to repair them to get the camon supplies on, and it was not until the 18th that the sexual was reached. It was then learned that Lonez had for two days before been marching through, naving entirely exacuated. Ascurra, and the allied corps under hitre and Auto having failed to offect the combined movement in time to stop his retreat. In fact, it was not until the 12th that they forced the Alto's ascent, and they did not reach Barriero Grande until the 17th, owing to some yet unaccounted for deany; consequently they were three or four days too late for executing the object upon which the Comte d'Eu had counted, thus leaving time for Lopez to get off. The machinety of Chacupewas found smashed. A number of Fuglish subjects were released, or came in from the woods, most of whom had been conjloved in the Arsenai. Inese said that hity small camnon had been cast, and that when Lopez's troops passed through they had sixty proposed the control of the Paraguayan army. The two corps of hie Brazilians took different roads, and at alcord eight in the morning the vanguard of the Second and sick alcording to the Oranguate the Come of the Paraguayan army. The two corps of hie Brazilians took different roads, and at alcord eight in the morning the vanguard of the Second and sicker alco in a state of great miles of August the Comite of the Paraguayan force and commence skirmishing, but was called off by the events centring to the Paraguayans force and commence skirmishing, but was called off by the events centring to the Paraguayans were thus exposed to a heavy fire as they deployed to heir right to form their correspondin

2ve pieces of cannon stuck fast, but others encoceded, and the Faraguayans were driven from their cannon and the river, while their forces on the other side, and on from the rear and charged on both sides, broke and were slaughtered mercilessly. Seeing all over at that side the Comite d'Eu crossed the river and directed the attack upon the still resisting enemy, whose pursuit was taken up by the Second army corps, which, on learning of the battle, had marched from the other road to take a part. By two P. M. the battle was over, but the Paraguayans remained posted four or deveniles farther on, and the Brazilians were too much exhausted by the day's march and battle to engage them. The few notices of the battle say the Paraguayan army was terribly routed in the four miles battle, it iosing 1,000 killed, 700 prisoners, twenty one cannon, eleven dags and forty wagous, while the loss of the Brazilians is given at only some 500 killed and woanded.

On the 18th the alnes recommenced the pursuit, marching in three corps, by three roads converging at Caraguatay. Mitre and Auto taking the right hand, while the Comite d'Eu and General Victorino ioliowet the left and middle roads respectively. At about seven o'clock A. M. the centre commo came on the Faraguayan troops whose pursuit had been left unfinished on the 19th. These numbered 1,500 men, with twelve cannon, posted in a bush road and covered with an carrihwork. After a shelling by the Brazilians for about two hours the battery was taken by assanit and the cavary pursued the Paraguayans, 3:9 of whom were captured, with the cannon. The Brazilians on to a loss of some 200.

On the 21st also the right and centre columns both had engagements with Paraguayan forces, that opposing the centre column having twelve cannon. These engagements with Paraguayan forces, that opposing the centre column having twelve cannon. These engagements with Paraguayan forces, that opposing the centre column having twelve cannon. These engagements with Paraguayan forces, that opposing the centre

was going où, since when no further news has reached us.

At that time the allies were carrying on their operations about 120 miles from Ascurra, and they were depending on their supplies being sent up the Mandavira, which was ninety niles nearer. The six Paraguayan steamboats lying in the head waters of the Mandavira bad oeen burned by order of Lopez has soon as he learned of the defeat on the lith.

According to the alhed telegrams Lopez had lost over forty cannon and 4,600 killed, wounded and prisoners, so that he could have only twenty pieces and 2,000 men left, if the estimated number of his army when passing through Caacupe be correct. He himself, however, did not wait for the result of the everat engagements of his army, but pushed on with twenty cannon, his body guard of 550 men and some other troops, while his army tried to keep back the allies, or at least to detain them. The Brazilian vessels tried to cut off his crossing the Mandavira, but they were too late, and in all probability he will be sale in the monatains of Caaguazu in spite of the hot pursuit by the allied cavary. One or two English engineers have stack to him.

At this moment it is impossible to say whether the Paraguayan war is or is not at an end, for the manner in which the Faraguayans stick to and light for Lopez is such that the smace may prove socthed, not killed. However, the provisional government has issued two pompous decrees declaring him the enemy of mankind and outlawed, and denouncing all his followers as traitors. It is generally believed here that if the pursuit rail in catching Lopez, the allies will leave 2,000 men and an iron-cad at Asuncion to support the provisional government until it is able to take care of itself, and will withdraw all the other loaces from Paraguay.

All the accounts agree in saying that the Paraguayans are in an extreme condition of misery at present, and that great numbers have died of starvation. Those that have come to the allies for food were emachined and next to naked, and unless the allie

#### BRAZIL.

The New American Minister-Pern Again Represented-Business Before the Legislature-Steam Navigation-Railroad for the

Country—Miscellaneous.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 9, 1869.

The Hon. Henry T. Blow had his audience with him Emperor on the 28th of August, and delivered himself of a near little speech about the friendly feeling of the President towards the Emperor and the vast trade in different products which the respective climates of the two countries furnished. To this the Emperor responded that he thanked the President for this further proof of the President's friendship and he hoped that Mr. Blow would aid in strength ening the mutual friendly relations of their coun

The Peruvian Minister also has arrived in Itio and has had an audience, when he presented credentials from the Feruvian President, regretting the breach of diplomatic relations caused by the "revolution ary government." This new Minister is Don J. M

The President of the Bank of Brazil, Senhor F. de Sailes Torre Homem, has resigned his post, which is a government appointment, with a large salary. The bank is considered a thoroughly rotten institution, and it is thought that when at the end of twenty years its whole issue is redeemed, its capital of 23,000,000 milreis will be found swallowed up in unrealizable plantations and loans. As it pays twelve per cent its shares still sell at eighty per

Senhor Guilherme Schutz de Capanema, Director General of Telegraphs, has been crowing for the last fortnight over the wonderful fact that his Southern ine telegraphed the war news from Porto Alegre, s distance of 700 miles. To be sure, the telegraph gave out before the short despatch did, but the worthy

birector General of Telegraphs had a right to exuit for it was the first time the Southern telegraph had been able to keep at work a quirrer of an nour; and pechaps in another ten years one may get an auswer to a telegram sooner than by the regular mail.

The Chambers were to have ended on the 5th, but a decree has extended their session until the 23d, in order to allow time to vote the estimates, of which only those of the Ministry of the empire have yet been passed, in the Senate. It is likely, however, that the Conscription bill, the Police Reform bill, the Municipal Reform bill and any other bill of importance, except the Docks bill, will not have time to pass the Senate this session. The depaties are voting two extraordinary credits, one of about 18,000,000 milrels for the Ministry of War, and one of 6,500,900 for thas to Marine, for the latter part of the year expenses over. A number of exemptions from duties on naterials have been granted to various gas, water, sewerage, trammond, &c., works. The Docks bill has passed the Deputies and been sent to the Senate. It authorizes the government to grant concessions for docks, with warehouses and other conveniences, for terms not exceeding ninety years, the tarrif of charges to be mutually agreed upon, and to be reduced if the profits exceeding ninety years, the tarrif of charges to be mutually agreed upon, and to be reduced if the profits exceeding ninety years, the tarrif of charges to be mutually agreed upon, and to be reduced if the profits exceeding ninety years, the tarrif of charges to be mutually agreed upon, and to be reduced if the profits exceeding ninety years, the tarrif of charges to be mutually agreed upon, and to be reduced if the profits exceeding ninety years, the tarrif of charges to be mutually agreed upon, and to be reduced if the profits exceeding ninety years, the tarrif of charges to be accounted to pay eight per cent on the cost of construction.

As nothing official has yet been received in regard to the war, both houses of the Legislatu

#### MEXICO.

Opening of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Rail road—Festivities on the Occasion—What Was Said at the Banquet—Negrete—Cor-respondence Between the Mexican and American Governments—Romero's Financial Statement—The National Debt—Faxes and Tariff-Claims.

The opening of the Puebla branch of the Mexico

and Vera Cruz Railroad marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Mexican progress, an age of quick transit and closer intercourse between different parts of the republic, and at the same time, it marks the end of the age of animal locomotion as a principal means of intercourse, and of mule pack-ing as the only means of transporting merchandise and the products of the land. The last rail of this read was put down September 10, and from that stantly running over the new portion. The station house at Puebla, begun in July, was so far completed that the roof could be put on the greater part of it by the 16th. Such despatch is rarely seen in Mexico. The building furnishes a striking contrast to the massive Mexican architecture, being a stone building with portico and wings in good proportion, resembling the small stations of European roads. Flower beds occupy the space between the footwalk and carriage drive, and, when completed, the station will be a very attractive spot, and very creditable to those by whom it was designed and executed. The road being completed, Mr. Gorsuch, an American engineer, was appointed by the government to 14th, and reported it ready for travel. The rolling stock of the company, transported at great cost from Vera Cruz in earls, is sufficient for the ordinary travel of the road, but is not capable of transporting a very large excursion; still, over 1,500 invitations were given out, exclusive of those which were re turned by parties who were unable to make use of them. In this number were included the President and Cabinet and the principal officials of and English cars of the company, while a third consisted of freight cars prepared in the best manner possible. An American car was very beautfully fit ted up for the President and Cabinet. At an early hour on the 16th the people began to congregate at the Buena Vista station in Mexico, among which the belies of the city largely predominated. The opening of Congress, the festivities in the Alameda and all the other rare events which were transpiring at the same time were forgoiten in the excitement of witnessing an event of much greater novelty—the starting of a grand railroad excursion. The great mass of the people were kept without the gateway of the station by a guard furnished for the

purpose, while those having tlekets passed between two lines of soldiers from the gate to the cars. The President's train started at ten o'clock, not amid the shouting of the beople, waving oi handkerchefs and tossing of hats—for it was neither an American nor an English crowd, and seemed either too deeply interested or else ignorant of such a means of showing enthusiasm. For a mile out of town the people in carriages, on horseback and on foot, lined the road on either side. In some circles fears had been entertained that some damage might be done to the track or the Presidential train by revolutionists or malicious persons. Hence we were preceded a short distance by a pioneer locomotive, while all the troops of the government, the country road guards, in all styles of attire, were required to give their attention to therainoad. The latter all presented arms with great soldierly pride as we rished past,

At every station and at intermediate notinist crowds of the natives were out to witness the prodigies of the iron horse. The Mexican who could not be humburged into beleving that the mules were not inside, did not present limited on this occasion. All the country bands, for miles from the road, were out playing as we passed, or entertaining us at the stations. Every telegrapa pole in the vicinity of an indian hut was decorated in some manner, and at many stations the popular taste for fireworks in the rockets. We made the circuit of from the road, were not playing as we passed, or entertaining us at the stations. Every telegrapa pole in the vicinity of quantities in the control of the production of the popular taste for fireworks in the range and the past and the production of the production of the play and the past of the production of the production of the play and the ready of quantities and the production of the play and the production of the play and the ready of quantities and the production of the production of the play and the ready of the production of the play and the ready of the production of the pr

Puebla. He spoke kindly of the directors of the company, showing that he fully appreciated the company, showing that he fully appreciated the sacrifices they had made to carry on and finish the works, &c., and personally compilamented Messri, whilam Barron and Antonio Escandon, acknowledging that the country is indebted to these gentlemen for the completion of the works, &c. The President took his seat amust great applause, after which the Governor of Puebla andde a speech of cobsiderable length, full of hope for the future. Progress was the theme. He spoke highly of the government of the country, dwelling upon the co-operation that might be expected from the State of Puebla, &c. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in choice terms, spoke of the difficulties the country had undergong; of the march of progress which had begun in Mexico; of the railway, and, above all, of the friendly relations which existed between this country and the United States, and the moral help received therefrom; the similarity of their institutions, &c., expressing a great desire to cultivate the best relations with the north, and paying Mr. Nelson personally some very high compliments.

Mr. Nelson among other things spoke of the Mexican people, of their great sacrifices in retaining the integrity of their country, their love for this land of sunshime, and above all, that the desire of the government of the United States is to see Mexico more for ward with the age, as an independent republic. Several others made speeches, and at about five o'clock the President and guests arose from the table and proceeded to take the American Minister through some of the sergeants, two of whom, together was supposed to be Negrete himself, and the whole secret police force has been employed in looking him up. Their efforts proved successful, and the whole secret police force has been employed in looking him up. Their efforts proved successful, and the whole secret police force has been employed in looking him the reverse of the sergeants, two of whom, toge

this city said, the morning following the execution, "Blood."
The following correspondence recently took place between the United States Minister at Mexico and the Mexico and content of the Mexico, duy 24, 1882.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, SIR.—Having had, by order of the government of the United States, the satisfaction of microsung my good offices, in order that friendly relations might be re-established between Mexico and Italy, and having reselved on that occasions favorable repty from the government of your Excellency, the Minister of Spain in Washington has received orders from the government to ask the same good offices of the government of the United States is favor of Spain. Therefore, in obedience to the instructions of the Department of State at Washington, have the honor to inform you of the fact, and to represent that friendly relations should be re-established between Moxles and Spain, and would see such re-establishment with the government of the United States carnesity desires that friendly relations should be re-established between Moxles and Spain, and would see such re-establishment with the property of your Excellency to the convenience and importance to Mexico and Spain, and would see such re-establishment with the property of your Excellency to the convenience and importance to Mexico and Spain of accepting the friendly suggesting. I are released in reneast to your Excellency the assur-

ances of my profound respect, with which I subscribe myse your obedient servant, THOMAS II. NELSON.
To his Excellency, Senor LERDO DE TEJADA, Secretary of Foreign Relations, Mexico.
Ministry of Possysia, Relations, July 27, 1886.

Sexon—You have been planteded by the government of ask that whilington had been instructed by the government of ask that whilington had been instructed by the government of ask that whilington had been instructed by the power and the collection of the collection of the best power had received from the Department of the Power that the collection and while you had received from the Department of the remaining that the government of the United States carried while the government of the United States carried the Collection and would with great staffaction as the resultable of Mexico to this city, two years ago, it thought it to one the Collection of the Co \$4,65,493. To the second section claims to the amount of \$6,445,177 have been presented, of which \$1,800,304 have been recognized, \$71,207 rejected—leaving pending \$3,815,345. The sum total of claims presented to the two sections from their creation up to the 30th of June last is \$18,527,940, of which there have been recognized \$4,479,485; rejected, \$2,226,521, and of which there is now pending \$11,822,002. \* \* \* If I confess that I have not changed my opinion in regard to the initialives which I sent to Congress on the 1st of April last, I also believe that from some motive objections and alarms, in my judgment unfounded, have been excited, in good or bad fath, against some of these initiatives, and I believe that perhaps the time has not yet arrived in which those initiatives should be carried out which have excited a most decided opposition, and that the danger might be incurred of arousing difficulties which though transient, it may be proper to avoid, if it should be proposed to discuss them finally now. These observations referenced in the first proposed to the initialives with respect to the emission of treasury notes, upon which, for reasons already Indicated, I shall not maist. \* \* \* 1 cannot do less than call attention to the contrast existing between the promptitude with which potitical and social reforms are adopted in Mexico, although they may be presented accompanied by the greatest difficulties, and the resistance with which economic and fiscal reforms are opposed, although they may be such as are naturally of public convenience." Such, with a few other less important topics, is the substance of the Treasurer's report. The discussion thereupon in Congress is awaited. That august body has not been able to meet and do business since its organization on the 18th, as a sufficient number of its members are still chopying

That august body has not been able to meet and do business since its organization on the loth, as a sufficient number of its members are still enjoying the festivities at Puebla to prevent a quorum.

Claimants against Mexico here bave seen lately in the New York papers what burported to be rules and regulations adopted by the commission at Washington on the 12th of August. These rules are vitally different from those which have been sent to United States officials from the State Department at Washington, and as clasmants have already made all the papers and claims in accordance with the instructions contained in the latter they are perplexed to know what to do. All declare here that as they understand the rules printed in the New York papers no claimant can comply with them here, and that accordingly their claims are defeated advance.

### THE TUNKEL DISASTER AT ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

An Underground Channel in the Mississippi-Caving In of the Nicollet Island Tunnel-A

An Underground Channel in the Mississippi—
Caving In of the Nicolet Island Tunnel—A
Scene of Excitement.

(From the St. Paul Pioneer, Oct. 6.]

Our sister cities of St. Authory and Minneapolis have again been visited by one of those fear-ini catastrophes which never come to them without entaining great loss, not only to the citizens of those two enterprising manufacturing cities, but indirectly to the state at large. Nothing is ever done on a smail scale at these places, no matter whether it be a pic-nic, a seception to some distinguished guest, a county fair or a terrible calamity, involving the direct loss of millions of feet of logs, a caving away of a portion of the far-famed fails, or, as in the instance we are about to relate, the very foundations of the fails themselves are endangered, involving the probable destruction of an entire island covered with mills and factories of various sinds.

At an early hour restereday morning rumors of a serious catastrophe with the view of obtaining reliable late, and finally reached such dimensious that a reporter from the Pioneer was despatched to the secare of the catastrophe with the view of obtaining reliable lates in regard to the damage being done.

PIRST APPEARANCE OF THE DANGER.

At an early hour in the forenoon of Monday last the workmen who were engaged in excavating for the tunnel under Hennepin and Nicolet Islands discovered water in the bottom of the tunnel, and discovered water in the bottom of the tunnel, and discovered water in the bottom of the tunnel, and discovered water in the bottom of the tunnel, and discovered water in the bottom of the tunnel, and discovered water in the forenoon of Monday last the workmen who were engaged in excavating for our prominent citizeus present doing their utnost in regard to the damage being done.

PIRST APPEARANCE OF THE DANGER.

At an early hour in the forenoon of Monday last the workmen who were engaged in excavating for the content of the c

rewarded by any discovery until resterday moraling, when an eddy was discovered on the west side of Nicolet Island, close to the bank and some 400 feet borth and west of the tunnel. This eddy was at first caused by a seam or fissure in the bed rock of the river, through which the water had forced its way under the high hank of the south or lower end of Nicolet Island through to the tunnel, some 300 feet distant, striking the tunnel some fifty feet, it is supposed, from the upper end of the excavation. When first discovered it excited no particular a arm, as it was supposed that remedies could easily be provided and the fissure closed. For this purpose a strong crab was built of timbers and plank and floated down over the fissure, and filled with stone, brush and earth to stop the flow of water. Scarcely had this crib resched its destination before the bottom of the river at that point for a space of thirty or forty feet square seemed to sink, leaving a hole through which the water rushed with resistless force and disappeared under the island to reappear with heading fury in the tunnel, through which it flowed and found its outlet at the mouth of the tunnel, and the southern extremity of Hennepin Island, some 2,000 feet distant.

This unlooked-for catastrophe at once created a fearful panic. The news spread with lightning rapidity through the two clines, and the citizens en masse rushed to the scene. The firemen of the two clines were called out, and an immense force of workmen began to devise ways and means to avert the threatened calamity. Another immense crib was commenced, and every man sprang to the task of ondeavoring to stay the ravages of the flood. At four o'clock P. M. this second crib was completed, and the livenest hopes were cutertuined that it would prove a success and the flow of water be stopped. Alas' these nopes proved devasive, for while the crib was contributed in the bottom of the river a large with each of the second time, revealing a further the sund to sick and so rapidly that they had ba

the mouth, out of which it poured with a noise that aimost drowned the roar of the great fails a short distance off.

Of course this auge volume of water could not pass through the tunnel with such velocity (the fail from the break to the mouth of the tannel being thirty or forty feet) without doing more or less damage. The bed rock of the fails under which the tunnel is built began to wear away rapidly at the mouth of the tunnel, and soon some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel, and soon some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel, and soon some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel, and soon some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel, and son some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel, and son some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel, and son some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel, and son some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel, and son some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel, and son some 200 feet of the roof over the tunnel of the man, and stand, and lears were entertained that the top of the tunnel white of the island, and speechly wash the island itself away. On this island are stinated the following mills and factories:—At the extreme lower end of the island and immediately alongshie the mouth of the tunnel is situated to Sunomit Flouring Mill, owned by James Morris & Co. That portion of the tunnel which caved in ran immediately in front of this mill, and leaves it standing upon a very precarious loandation, liable to be swept away at any moment.

Next to it and also on the east side of the Island and distant from the Sunomit Mills only a lew feet, is the Island Mills, owned by Eastman & Cantil. This mill was not in as much danger as the Sunomit Mill, unless the tunnel confinees to wash away and cave in, when this too unitst go.

Farther up on the same side and near the short bridge leading from the main tand to the Island sands the fliver Mills, owned by Lawrence & Co. and at later accounts were safe, unless the whole Island goes.

Just above the bridge is located E. Broad's axe factory, while ove

Most of our readers are aware that some two years ago Nicollet Island was purchased by a company composed of Mesers. J. L. Meriam and A. H. Wilder, of this city, and W. W. Easuman and J. S. Judd, of Minneapoils. About a year ago these gentlemen conceived the idea of building a tunnel, commencing at the lower extremity of itemeptal Island, and extending under the entire Island, and extending under the entire Island, and extending under the potential Island, and extending under the potential Island, and extending under the order a portion of Nicollet Island, with a view of colaiming water power on the southern portion of Nicollet Island. The work was commenced about a year ago. Its extreme length when completed was to have been some 2,600 feet. Of this about 1,900 or 2,000 feet were completed, carrying it some 300 feet under Hennephi Island, and about fity feet above where the water broke med it on Monday. This tunnel was some ist feet wide and six feet high, with an arched voof, it was dug under the bed rock of the Falls, and through sand rock the entire length. It cost up to the present time from 95,600 for 85,000, which, in the event of it begy impossible to stop the break, will be an entire loss. In THE TUNNEL.

or whether it can ever be made available for the uses intended.

What is to be done?

When we left the Falis last evening it was impossible to tell what would be the result. The property holiers on Hemcpin Island were removing an their ioose property as rapidly as possible. Flour, barrels, hoop poies, lumoer, &c., were being carted over to the main land as fast as teams come land them. When the tunnel caved in two teams were standing in front of Summit Mill, loading, and were carried down with the loose earth and ross, but, fortunately, were not injured, and ware rescued, with some dimently, from their perilous situation. The intility of any kind of crib work, at the great break, to stay the current of the water, was acknowledged. Some other plan must be devised to turn the current of water. Various plans were suggested. At one time it was thought advisable to blow up a portion of the main dam across the river, and thus create a channel tunt would draw off the water from the break. This idea was abandoned, we believe, and the only effective plan decided upon was to build a coffer dam around the break and thus turn the water. At last accounts preparations were two, and in the meantime the water would be rushing through the tunnel and undermining the belief the following the meant of the Falls also, and indicang damage that may be irreparable in its nature.

HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE CITIZENS.

may be irreparation in its nature.

Heroic Reports of the Grist apprehension of serious danger, the citizens of the two cities turned out and labored heroically to stay the damage. Every millowner in simmeapolis sent his men and teams to aid. The firemen of the two cities turned out en masse, and worked as only firemen can work. They were headed by Mr. F. Cook, the engineer of the tunnes; Mr. Stevens, the engineer in charge of the tunnes; Mr. Stevens, the engineer in charge of the work at the Fahis; John Jarvis, of the Milwankee Road; John Tidd and the indecaugable driving, go-ahead George A. Brackett. All that human energy could do or that human judgment could suggest was done, and will continue to be done, to avert more serious loss and damage by this unexpected and fearful catastrophe. Thousands of people from Muncapolis, St. Authony and the surrounding country, among them hundreds of ladies, visited the scene during the day. Fearful foreboilings and directal apprehensions of worse to come flued every initia. No one could tell what damage was being done beneath the raging flood down in the boweis of the earth, under the rocky bottom of the river. There was anxiety in every heart when darkness settled down upon the scene, and there will be an anxious looking for the light of day to reveal the ravages of the flood during the sheat watenes of the night.

To sum up the matter, the damage already done is not of so serious a nature but that it may be repaired. It is the probable damage; et to be revealed that creates the greatest fear and anxiety.

Our readers should not confound this disaster with the main falls on the Minneapolis side of the river. They cannot in any event be affected by this catherophe. The domage that is already done, or that may be done, will be confined to the tunnet and to Hennepin Island, on which is situated the mills and factories above mentioned. From the moment of the first apprehension

## The Efforts to Close the Tunnel-Encouraging

The Efforts to Close the Tanuel—Encouraging Prospects.

(From the Minneapolis Tribune, Oct. 7.)

Yesteriay a force of over 300 men, besides a large number of teams, were engaged in the work of fitting up the opening or crevasse caused by the falling in of the bed rock near the western shore of Nicollett Island. The opening since Tuesday night has considerably enlarged by the falling in of additional rocks, but the ficreasing and well directle efforts of those engaged in plining in trees, brush, hemp, rocks, &c., has kept the crevasse so well covered that no perceptible increase has taken place in the volume of water rushing in. From the manner in which the rock continues to break off, it would indicate that the underground channel traverses down close to the Island under the rock, and strikes the tunnel a short distance above the loot of Nicollet Island.

LITERATURE. A CHARACTER OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND. Described in four distinct parts, with a collection of historical letters, originally published in 1666. Portrait and map. By George Alsop. A new edition, with copious historical and biographical notes. By John Gilmany Shea, LL.D. New York: William Gowans.

For curious and racy reading this book excels. It is also of great value for the sake of the account it gives of the "province" and people of Maryland and of the Susquehanna Indians. Of course the "char-acter," as the author terms it, is crude, the book being evidently written and published, as the editor suggests, for the purpose of encouraging emigration to "the Lord Baltimore's plantation." As for the author himself, he seems to have been a tolerably wild youth. By one of the letters published in the book we learn that he left England because he would not live under the government of Cromwell. He was a royalist of the most determined type, writing of Cromwell and ins supporters as parti-cides—as "Theyes and Robbers," and as "barbarous hounds." He was a poet too, though, we are compelled to admit, of a very low order.

But the most entertaining part of the book is that which describes harviand, the people and the In-dians. "Mary-Land." we are told, "is a Province stituated upon the large extending bowels of Ame rica, under the government of the Lord Ballemore, adjacent Northwardly upon the Confines of Nate England, and neighboring Southwardly upon Porpike." He then goes on to describe the appearance and products of the country in quaint and extravaand products of the country in quaint and extrava-gant terms of praise, ne declaring that "had Nature made it her business, on purpose to have found out a situation for the soul of profitable fingenuity, suc-could not have erected a better land. Of the wild beasts of the province an author writes in great con-tempt, "for the highest of their designs and errom-venting reaches is but cowardly and base, only to seed a poor Figg, or kill a lost and half-starved tall."

venting reaches is but cowardiy and base, only to seed a poor Pigg, or kill a lost and halistarved Cail."

We rejoice to learn that the government was at the time, "The Miracle of him Age." In those days such gentle beings as Plug Uglies were unknown. "The Roman Car hotick and the Protestant Eviscope! (whom the world would persuade have proclaimed open Wars irrevocably against each other, contrarywise concur in an unanimous parallel of friendship, and inseparable love mayled into one another." The morals of the people were remarkably good, we fear the present generation of Marylanders have failed from the height of excellence obtained by their ancestors. Law was almost innecessary, so quiet and orderly were the inhabitants, to whom a robber was so hateful "that if but once imagined to be so, he's kept at a distance and shun'd as the Pestilential anysonmess." With the men such morat, upright beings, it is not surprising that the women were paragons of virtue and modesty. Our author winds up his description of the inhabitants of Maryland as follows:—

These Christian Natives of the Land, especially those of the Masonine Sea, are generally conveniently condient, reservedly subtile, quick in apprehending, but slow in resolving, and when they capy profit saining towards them with the wings of a prosperous gaies, there they become much familiar. The women differ someting in this point, though not much. They are extensive basiful at the first view, but after the confinance of time bath brought them acquainted, hard they do carried and corried and are the confinance of time has the rought of making of the province, which he controlled counted the server of the province of the province, which he controlled counted the server of the province, which he entities "the Necessariness of the province, which he entities "the Necessariness of

had Girie must have something more than the Tentologies of a long winded speech to earry on his design, or clee he may, for anght I know, fall under the contempt of her frown and his own wind Gration.

Continuing, he writes a chapter on the servants of the province, which he entities "The Necessariness of Servinde Provide, with the Common Usage of Servants in Mary-Land, Togother with their Privileges," flew rites in high terms of praise of the masters, and speaks well of the men servants. It seems that in 165 women, especially those of the lower chass, must have been very scarce in Maryland, for he tells us that "the Women that go over his ot his Province as Servants have the best lick here as in any place of the world beside, for they are no sooner on shore but they are courted into a Copulative statinony; and he goes on with some reflections, very curiously worded, on what might have become of those licky females had they remained in England. In describing the trade of the province, George Alsop refers to our "down East" fellow citizens in rather sarcastic language. His royalist soul evidently aumorred the children of the Furnanic roundheads of England. He writes;—"I must confiest he Are England. He writes;—"I must confiest he Are England men that trade into this Province had rather have fat Fork for their Goots than Tobacco or Furrs, which I conceive is because their bodies being fast bound up with the cords of restringent Zeal, they are fain to make use of the linements of time Amendment for the constant of the stringent Zeal, they are fain to make lear their bodies being fast bound up with the cords of post upon the "rate are fain to make use of the linements of time Amendment of the stringent Zeal, they are fain to make lear the and is citizen to the security of the constitution of the midness to distorter value and is cutrously worded, the closing paragraph being particularly rice.

We cannot conclude this notice without expressing actifaction at the very able manner in winch the editor has performed his

which are in sympathy with those in Webster's die tionary, to the standard of which this book is compiled to conform. They, however, do not by any means destroy the value of the work, which has merits that are apparent at a glance. The exercises are marked by much clearness and perspicuity, and the character of each word and letter is very dis-tinctly given. With regard to the method of pro-nunciation, it is not perfect, according to our idea. The innovations of Webster upon the English lan-guage were in many respects praiseworthy and acceptable, but in others he was the cause of the difference in pronunciation which exists at the pre-ent day around English speaking.

THE Two BARONESSES, A Romance, By Hans Christian Andersea, New York: Hurd & Hough-

The reputation of Hans Christian Andersen is such that the mere autouncement of a book from him is sufficient to insure for it a large circle of readers. "The Two Baronesses" is one of the most interest ing of his works. We cannot condense the contents into the brief space at our disposal, and must recommend to our readers the obtaining of the book and its perusal, which will undoubtedly be found unusually entertaining. It is very handsomely printed and bound, as, indeed, are all of the works issued from the press of Hurd & Houghton.

STRUBE'S DRUM AND FIFE INSTRUCTOR. By Gardiner A. Strube. New York: D. Appieton & Co.

This instruction book was highly recommended by the board of army officers appointed for the purpose of examining into a system of instruction for field musicians, and has been adopted into the service of the United States Army. This recommendation, from so responsible a source, we will content ourselves with endorsing.

with endorsing.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. Vol. XIX., No. 38. September. New York: Edward J. Sears, Editor and Proprietor.

The contents of the September number of the

National Quarterly Review are admirable. The first article is a well written, interesting review of the rise and fall of "Tue Byrartine Empire." "Popular litusions," which follows, is a very clever paper, and is quite readable. Of "The Primitive Races of Europe" we may have something to say hereafter.
We cannot agree with all its conclusions, aithough
we confess to having read it with real interest. "The Queen of Scots and her Traducers" is a subject which it seems impossible to exhaust. Of late years most writers have united in doing justice to this most unfortunate of women, and in removing all the most unfortunate of women, and in removing all the obloquy and disgrace which the most venemons of all English Queens shamelessly attached to her memory, "The Tronoadours and their Influence" is a most instructive paper, "The Ethics and Esthetica of Our Summer Resorts" tells some startling truths about the hotels and hotel Reepers of our watering places. It is a vigorous exposition of the gross outrages and swindles which are perpetrated upon helpless pleasure seekers. The writer very justy charges certain newspapers with being responsible for faise accounts of the comfort to be enjoyed at these places and with seldom giving the facts as they occur. From this charge he excepts the firstable and another journal of this city, and we would further inform him that a correspondent of this paper who receives bribes, either in money or in lavors, to praise any establishment would, upon the fact being ascertained, be instantifdismissed. "Ring Arthur and the Round Tablis Knights" coverly reviews a subject which has been a bone of contention among historians. "Our Higher Educational Institutions, Male and Female," "Note to Article on Vassar College in our last Number," and "Notlees and Criticisms" conclude the content of one of the best numbers of this quarterly that we have had the good fortune to read. It should be read by all educated persons. oblocuy and disgrace which the most vencious of

We have received the "Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New York," a handsomely printed and bound book, containing information of interest and instruction. We have also received the "Fourth Annual Report of the Sctropolitan Fire Department."